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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 DEAN BEAVER AND LAURIE  
12 BEAVER, HUSBAND AND WIFE;  
13 *et al.*,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 v.

16 TARSADIA HOTELS, A  
17 CALIFORNIA CORPORATION; *et*  
18 *al.*,

19 Defendants.  
20

Case No. 11-cv-01842-GPC-KSC

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS’  
MOTION FOR A CY PRES  
DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDUAL  
SETTLEMENT FUND**

21 Before the Court is Plaintiffs’ motion for a *cy pres* distribution from the  
22 residual settlement fund. (Dkt. No. 326.) No opposition was filed.

23 This class action alleged violations of the disclosure requirements under the  
24 Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act (“ILSA”) concerning the sale of  
25 condominium units at the Hard Rock in San Diego, CA. (Dkt. Nos. 1, 69.) After  
26 years of contentious litigation, the parties settled. On September 28, 2017, the  
27 Court granted Plaintiffs’ motion for final approval of class action settlement and  
28 judgment and Plaintiffs’ application for attorneys’ fees and costs, and service

1 awards. (Dkt. No. 314.) On May 9, 2018, the Court granted approval of the  
2 distribution of settlement funds to Class Members. (Dkt. No. 322.) The final  
3 status report states that 100% of the class members have received and cashed their  
4 settlement distribution checks. (Dkt. No. 324 at 2.) 624 class members received  
5 checks totaling \$33,724,038.46. (Dkt. No. 324-1, Sperry Decl. ¶ 8.) After  
6 payment of court approved attorney fees and expenses, class representative service  
7 awards, class member awards, administration fees and expenses, tax payments,  
8 appraiser fees, and private investigator fees, the settlement account has a balance  
9 of \$48,609.70. (Dkt. No. 326-2, Suppl. Sperry Decl. ¶ 3.) The excess balance is a  
10 combination of interest accrued on the account and the remaining funds for private  
11 investigator fees not used. (*Id.*) Plus, the account currently accrues interest at an  
12 average of \$85/month. (*Id.*) Remaining are unbilled administration fees and  
13 expenses concerning post-distribution work that total \$20,112.69. (*Id.* ¶ 4.)  
14 Therefore, the remaining residual amount is \$28,497.24.  
15

16 If there were a second distribution of residual amounts, estimated  
17 administration fees and expense would be about \$11,000 to include first-class  
18 postage, check printing costs, handling Class member communications, necessary  
19 address research and updates, bank account maintenance, and other administration  
20 activities. (*Id.*) Therefore, after administration fees and expenses, the amount for a  
21 second distribution would be \$17,497.24 which would translate to an average of  
22 \$28.04 per payee. (*Id.*) It is to be noted that the original distribution payments  
23 averaged \$54,044.93 per payee. (*Id.*)  
24

25 The Distribution Plan, referenced in the Court's order granting final  
26 approval of class action settlement, (Dkt. No. 314 at 32), provides that "any  
27 leftover Settlement Administration costs, shall be distributed pro rata to Class  
28 members who cashed their checks, unless Plaintiffs' Counsel, with District Court

1 approval, deems the residual too small to efficiently distribute, in which event the  
2 residual will be paid *cy pres* to an appropriate charity or non-profit suggested by  
3 Plaintiffs and approved by the District Court.” (Dkt. No. 273-7, Schrag Decl., Ex.  
4 E.)

5         The *cy pres* doctrine “allows a court to distribute unclaimed or non-  
6 distributable portions of a class action settlement fund to the ‘next best’ class of  
7 beneficiaries.” *Nachsin v. AOL, LLC*, 663 F.3d 1034, 1036 (9th Cir. 2011). Courts  
8 have approved *cy pres* where “proof of individual claims would be burdensome or  
9 distribution of damages costly.” *Six Mexican Workers v. Ariz. Citrus Growers*,  
10 904 F.2d 1301, 1305 (9th Cir. 1990). A determination on a *cy pres* distribution  
11 must take into account “the nature of the plaintiffs' lawsuit, the objectives of the  
12 underlying statutes, and the interests of the silent class members, including their  
13 geographic diversity.” *Nachsin*, 663 F.3d at 1036. In *Nachsin*, the Ninth Circuit  
14 held that objectives of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, at issue, had  
15 nothing to do with the *cy pres* donations to Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles,  
16 the Boys and Girls Clubs of Santa Monica and Los Angeles, and the Federal  
17 Judicial Center Foundation. *Id.* While the *cy pres* recipient need not be ideal, it  
18 must bear “a substantial nexus to the interests of the class members.” *Lane v.*  
19 *Facebook, Inc.*, 696 F.3d 811, 821 (9th Cir. 2012).  
20

21         Here, Plaintiffs argue that a *cy pres* distribution is appropriate because all  
22 class members have already received substantial payments and it would be  
23 economically inefficient to distribute such a small residual amount after  
24 considering the administrative costs of a second distribution. They contend that it  
25 would be more appropriate to distribute residual funds to a *cy pres* recipient. Class  
26 counsel has identified San Diego Housing Federation (“SDHF”) as the recipient of  
27 the *cy pres*. Plaintiffs alleged violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law  
28

1 (“UCL”) based on violations of the ILSA concerning the class members’ purchases  
2 of condominium units at the Hard Rock in San Diego, California. ILSA imposes  
3 disclosure requirements on developers in order to protect purchasers from false and  
4 deceptive practices. (Dkt. No. 128 at 7.<sup>1</sup>) SDHF’s mission includes providing  
5 affordable housing opportunities to San Diego residents and educating the public  
6 and policymakers about housing trends and initiatives and informing the public  
7 about the need for affordable housing in the region. (Dkt. No. 326-1, Russel Decl.  
8 ¶ 2.) It has also advocated for local and state legislation that responds to the  
9 current housing crisis by creating more opportunities for housing production at all  
10 income levels. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) SDHF further provides professional training, networking  
11 opportunities and provides resources for housing policy advocates. (*Id.* ¶ 3.)  
12 Finally, it hosts an annual conference that brings together fair housing  
13 practitioners, policy makers housing advocates, and developers, community leaders  
14 and top experts in the field of fair housing to discuss barriers to obtain housing.  
15 (*Id.* ¶ 4.)  
16

17 The Court agrees that it would be burdensome and inefficient to require a  
18 second distribution of the residual settlement fund and a cy pres award is more  
19 appropriate. Further, the Court concludes that there is a nexus between the cy pres  
20 recipient, SDHF, whose work protects and educates homebuyers, and ILSA’s  
21 objective of protecting homebuyers from unscrupulous developers. While SDHF  
22 is focused on providing affordable housing to San Diego residents, it also educates  
23 the public about housing trends in the San Diego area, and provides training and  
24 resources for housing policy advocates and works with developers. Finally,  
25 SDHF’s work is geographically focused on San Diego and covers the geographic  
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<sup>1</sup> Page numbers are based on the CM/ECF pagination.

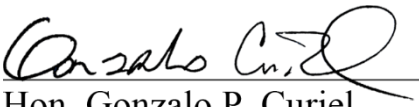
1 scope of the case. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs' motion for cy pres  
2 distribution.

3 **Conclusion**

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5 Based on the above, the Court GRNATS Plaintiffs' motion for *cy pres*  
6 distribution from the residual settlement fund and approves the distribution of (1)  
7 \$20,112.69 to cover remaining unbilled settlement administrator fees, and (2) a *cy*  
8 *pres* distribution of \$28,497.24 plus further accrued interest to San Diego Housing  
9 Federation. The hearing date set for March 13, 2020 shall be **vacated**.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 Dated: March 9, 2020

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13 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel  
14 United States District Judge  
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